

# Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XXX.]

*Quicquid agunt homines — nosri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.*

[VOL. VI

SATURDAY, APRIL 13 1793.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

To be rented for a term of years, the Tavern and lot in Lexington, now occupied by Mr. Nicholas Lewis, the situation is good and well calculated for public business: possession will be given the first day of June next, for terms apply to the subscriber three miles below Lexington.

Thos. Lewis.

Feb. 18, 1793.

## A LOTTERY.

SCHMEE of a LOTTERY agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed last November, Session, in favor of the Dutch Presbyterian Protestant Congregation of Lexington, in order to raise Five Hundred Dollars, for the use as is directed in the said Act.

In the laid Scheme there will be two hundred and fifteen prizes, and seven hundred and eighty-five blanks; as is stated here below, viz.

No. of Prizes	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	100	100
2	70	70
3	50	50
2	30	30
2	25	25
2	20	40
2	15	30
2	10	20
2	8	20
10	6	60
30	4	200
25	3	75
110	2	20
215 Prizes	1000	
785 Blanks.	sum raised	500

2000 Tickets at 1½ Dollars is 1500.

Managers appointed by law, are, east, John Smith, Jacob Kizer, Captain Kortner and Martin Caffer. Tickets are now selling by said Managers at one dollar and a half per Ticket.

P. S. The above Lottery will be drawn, as soon as the Tickets are sold, when public notice will be given.

\* \* Any person who by the number of his ticket may draw a prize, if not demanded in six months after due notice, will be looked upon as given to the scheme.

I have purchased of Horatio Turpin all his books in this state, which books have his name wrote in them; therefore any person having any of said books in their possession will please to inform me thereof, and oblige their humble servant.

John Joult.

WANTED, AN APPRENTICE to the Hatting business; enquire of the Printer,

Lexington, Feb. 16, 1793.

To with fallen man by God himself. Do this and you shall be saved. Would it not be a most insulting mockery of his creature man, if God who is all goodness should require him, to perform impossibilities. Lawyers say that an impossible condition makes a covenant void.—Therefore it follows that man is free. As we are, then, free my fellow-citizens, why pursue a line of conduct which we know will augment our misery? Why, insult, execrate, and abhor each other? Why so censorious? Because another man is put into office why should I curse the Governor? Reverse the case, and suppose that I was put into office, would not another man curse me and my constituents? perhaps not. I ought at least to suppose so, and thence to forbear cursing him. When we feel goodness in our own breasts, we will suppose some goodness in every one around us. And if we curse not, we shall stand the best chance of not being cursed. But suppose that we are cursed, does that justify our cursing? Does not the Scripture say, love thy neighbor and bless them that curse you? Therefore my fellow-citizens, as Christians we have no excuse for what we have done—it can be wiped off only by repentance. The noble Roman emperor, was made very uneasy at the thoughts of having passed one day without doing any good. But we Christians are not contented, unless we are committing evil every day of our lives. Oh sad degeneracy! To enjoy the light of the sun, and yet to act infinitely worse than those who were enveloped in the most impenetrable darkness! Oh my country! Oh pity! Oh Kentucky! Christians in knowledge, and worse than heathens in practice! The favorite people of God, and yet devoured by Satan! Eminently favored in order to be superlatively disgraced!—Among our enemies the savages, there are few internal broils and dissensions—few murders—few rapes—few robberies—No backbiting—no sarcastic taunts—no lampions—Experience and age give wisdom and therefore office.—The rest quietly and contentedly acquiesce. Examples worthy of imitation. A Christian to learn wisdom from a heathen! No, it cannot be—you are certainly in a delirium! No sir it is as true as gospel. What then is to become of us? Though this is a hard question, yet dont despair. It is never too late to do good. The king of Prussia thought so, and therefore providence favored him. If Hannibal had despised, he would never have crossed the alps. If the Lutherans and Calvinists had despised, they would never have been able to have brought about the reformation. And if the Armenians had despised, they would never have got the advantage of the Calvinists. And in fine if the children of Israel had despised, they would never have reached the promised land, though led by God himself. But perhaps, some may object to this reasoning and say, that such party-cavillations and sarcasms may in the end be a national advantage, by keeping alive the spirits of the people, and by preventing their minds from falling into languor and coldness. And thus some have asserted that even wars are necessary—fallacious reasoning, indeed. Because Providence turneth to good account those various evils which are the natural result of human liberty, they are therefore necessary! As if evil was acceptable to the Deity, or as if he stood in need of it! Oh dear Sirs who ever ye be that reason after this sort, ascribe not evil to the fountain of all goodness, and thus disfigure the attributes of your God by your whimsie and caprice. But rather reform your lives and manners, remembering the everlasting words, *If ye do well, shall ye not be accepted?*—Such calumniating speeches and slabs in the dark as our Gazette hath lately exhibited, must proceed from the want of the proper employment of human nature: the not pursuing with a proper assiduity and attention our several stations and occupations in life, or neglecting that more fruitful source of employment, the contemplation of the works of nature and of God. This is what will give employment to the longest life, and this is what too will afford the greatest happiness. Oh that we had a proper conception of those things which belong to our peace, and not thus be perpetually endeavoring to disturb the peace of others at the expence of our own! For it is a maxim which cannot be controverted, that the best way of promoting our own peace is by doing good to other men. And experience hath likewise fully evinced to us, that in general the more we perfecte a cause, the more will it flourish. And therefore the individual who would attempt to satirize the new government, would in all probability only strengthen his bonds, and stave up his own disappointment. You will then reply that it is necessary and will answer a good purpose. I answer, I would not wish to see even the best cause promoted at the expence of any one man's ease. And though some might censure my philanthropy as excessive, yet will such a wish be seconded by every man of sense and candor.

The PHENIX.

From WOODFALL'S LONDON DAILY.

SIR,

Gracious Heaven! what will our language come to! whether will the Johnnies phrenzy carry us? A gentleman really sent to a lady of

most excellent endowment, the following card:

"MADAM,

"At your post meridian composition, be not fascinated with the appearance of my bibulating in cosine interior motives stimulate me in a traverse direction.—E contra, after the diurnal operosity hath increased the dedelibility of Vespur, perhaps I may saturate a wonted appetite in concluding that peracious root, which is so nice an esculent, if humidified by butter, joined to mellifluous conviviality."

The Lady, well known by her poetical and other productions, had far more genius, if not all the Greek and Latin of the writer of the above, and sat down to tea without him, and got ready a roasted poroat for his supper, which was the thing he meant. This I have subjoined, merely to prevent any of your fair readers being puzzled to make it out.

The same nubicular writer addressed another note thus:

"MADAM,

"Excuse my percusion, since adapting my habiliments, I enucleated an impotency of cohesion: or to rationate more sublimely a fissure, ebulliating from a tenacity of the ligamentary particles which affect a vacuity, and contracted the rays of vision to a nudged space, in my crural system."

Yet all this only means, he delayed having spied a hole in his stockings.

Another gentleman having in a public room trod upon the toes of a gouty old man, who happened to be present, is said to have vociferated in the following Lexiphantic strain:

"S'death, how devious a vestige in what a turbidinous dilemma do I stand? may dismisse to an ulterior approximation of obscurity perambulate my optic nerves if I saw you before. Without all ambiguity, I have aliquatuated myself in a labyrinth of such incariable mazes, as perficies the emanations of common intellect. On this interesting emergency, it is not indeed, sir, the compacts of my elation to exagurate an apology of adequate efficacy to abrogate your censure of my rusticity."

The poor old gentleman, smarting with the pain, flared at him with distorted muscles, yet willing to forgive so learned a character, turned to those around him, and simply begged some of them would answer the gentleman, for he said "I am unacquainted with foreign tongues, and can only speak plain English."

VILLENA, November 25.

There is no more talk of peace—our court is resolved to sacrifice every thing rather than yield to France; besides the twenty battalions which are already marching, further orders have been given for an hundred and ten thousand men. This immense army will require fifteen thousand horses for the transport of the ammunition and provision, and thirty thousand men to conduct the waggons, to follow the magazines, &c. The Hungarian army of seventy-two thousand men are already on their march, and are arrived in the environs of Vienna. The Archduke Palatine commands them in person. The diet of Ratisbon has now given its consent to the triple quota to be furnished by the different states of the Roman empire. The elector of

Bavaria has already furnished his contingents, which is to rendezvous at Donauwert, and from thence to march to Manheim.

Dec. 15. We have accounts that the Porte is arming against Russia.

B E R L I N, Dec. 15.

Warlike preparations go on here with the utmost alacrity, and every arrangement is making for a most vigorous campaign, to be entered upon as early next spring as possible.

B R U S S E L S, Dec. 15.

We have just learned that the day before yesterday an action took place between the French and the Austrians posted on the heights of Verviers.—The battle was supported with great valour on both sides, till the imperialists were obliged to give way, leaving Rechin and Herbe to the French, and retreating to the woods of Aix-la-Chapelle.

LONDON, January 8.

At Ostend, there was a very serious riot on new year's day. The burghers of that place had determined to cut down the tree of liberty, but the French troops were collected to prevent them. In the fray, one poor man was killed. The following invitation from the French General at Antwerp, has been addressed to some mercantile houses in London.

Antwerp, Dec. —————

*The first year of Liberty and Equality.*  
To our Brothers, the English Friends of Liberty and Equality.

I hasten to import to you the opening of the Scheldt, and to apprise you, that a division of the naval force of our republic has already reached the port of Antwerp, without meeting with opposition, either on the part of the Dutch fort of Batz, or of their frigates stationed at the same place. The river being thus open, this superb city is about to recover its ancient celebrity and its riches; and this new Tyre will owe its liberty and its splendor to a free and generous nation, which merely seeks friends and allies. In this number we reckon you, and invite you to send your ships to this port, protected by the arms of the French and Belgian Republic.

Friends of Liberty and Equality! I salute you, and assure you of sentiments of the most perfect contiguity.

"The Lieutenant General of the armies of the French Republic, Commandant of the City and Citadel of Antwerp, as well as of Western Brabant."

MARASSE."

(Superscribed)  
To the Citizens—and—Merchants of London.

We can now take upon us to assert positively, that the definition of the squadron which sailed on Monday last from the Downs, under Commodore Murray, is the Scheldt. The official advices received yesterday from Holland, confirm our former report, that the states general are determined to maintain their exclusive right to this river, the navigation of which is guaranteed to them by the most solemn treaties. It is likewise the firm intention of our court to substantiate this right for the Dutch by force of arms if necessary, and it is for this purpose that Commodore Murray has been dispatched to the Scheldt.—We have reason to believe, that he has positive instructions to block up the French ships now lying in that river, and to

prevent others from passing the entrance! We think it not impolite but that the French may infilently make the first attack.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated

December 30.

"General Dumourier is safely arrived here, and will, as soon as possible, appear before the national convention.

"The sections seemed determined to have the blood of the King; that of Luxembourg has threatened the convention to elect a protector; that of Panchon Francois has declared themselves to be in a state of insurrection.

"Orders have been sent from the War office, to send 40,000 men to the assistance of Gen. Custine."

We learn that the whole militia of the Kingdom is shortly to be called out. The number of the militia of England and Wales, when completely embodied, amount to 30,840.

Every measure of the British cabinet seems preparatory to war. The utmost energy pervades every department of the state, with which it is satisfactory to see that the spirit of the people keeps pace.

By an extract from Amsterdahn, received by Saturday's Dutch mail, we learn that the troops of his Sardinian majesty have gained a signal advantage over the French in Savoy—that they had taken all their magazines at Sofspelo; three standards; 50 prisoners, and killed and wounded a considerable number. The loss of the Sardinians was very inconsiderable.

Extract of a letter from Genoa.

"On the 19th December admiral Truguet sailed from Porto Spezzio, with a squadron of 14 sail of the line, and 12 frigates. He steer'd for the island of Corsica. What the object of this formidable squadron is, it is at present difficult to conjecture; but from the reinforcements which it has lately received, it may be concluded, that some grand enterprise is in projection; some plan of conquest or plunder."

#### FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 26.

##### TRIAL OF LOUIS XVI.

IT having been decided on Tuesday, in consequence of a request from the commandant general of Paris, that the unfortunate Louis should be brought to the bar the next morning, at nine o'clock, the sitting of Wednesday commented at that hour.

Within a few minutes afterwards, the president said, "I announce to the assembly, that Louis and his defenders are ready to appear at the bar. I forbid the members or the spectators to shew any signs of censure or approbation." Louis then appeared at the bar, accompanied by M. M. Lamoriger Malherbes, Tronchet, de Seze, the mayor of Paris, and the commandant of the national guards.

The president said, "Louis, the Convention has decreed, that you shall be definitely heard to day."

Louis.—"My counsel will read to you my defence."

M. de Seze then read for some hours the defence, of which the substance is here given, as exactly as we can recollect it, tho' the whole could by no means be contained within the limits of a newspaper. It began thus:

"Citizen representatives of the nation, the moment is then arrived in which Louis, accused in the name of the French people, and surrounded by the council which humanity and the law have given him, is about to deliver his justification. E-

ven the silence with which we are surrounded, informs me, that the day of justice has succeeded to the day of presumption and pre-judgment. The misfortunes of kings have something much more affecting and more sacred than those of other men; and he, who once occupied the most brilliant throne in the universe, ought to excite the most powerful interests.

You have called him into the midst you, and he is come, with calmness; with dignity, strong in his innocence, supported by the testimony of a whole life. He has discovered to you such to be his thoughts by discussing, without preparation, without examination, charges which he could not foresee, and offering an exemplary defence. Louis could only tell you of his innocence; I come to prove it. Would that this circle could increase till the whole multitude of citizens, who have received a dreadful impression against him, could be contained in it, that they might form a different opinion. Louis knows that Europe expects with impatience, the judgment which you shall give; he knows, that posterity will, one day, investigate it; but he considers only his contemporaries. Like him, we forget posterity, and see only the present moment."

M. de Seze then said, that the question might be considered in two points of view, either with respect to Louis before or after his acceptance of the constitution. The nation, he admitted, was the sovereign, and was free to give in what form of government it pleased; but the nation itself could not exercise its own sovereignty, and must, therefore, delegate it. In 1789 the nation chose a monarchical government and decreed the inviolability of its chief. He then shewed that the forfeiture of the throne was the only punishment to which the King, according to the constitution, could be subject; that it was only for crimes committed after this delimitation that he could be tried like other citizens. Either the crimes of which Louis is accused, were held crimes by the Constitutional act, and, of course, if proved, were to be punished according to that act, or they were not to be found in it, and were, therefore, not to be punished at all.

He would, however, admit, for argument's sake, that the crimes were all proved, and all mentioned in the Constitutional act. What then was the punishment? The abdication of the throne. But it might be said, that the nation had already abolished the throne so that there was no farther punishment of Louis, were new laws to be made, applicable only to one man, and formed since the accusation itself.

If, however, Louis was to be deprived of his inviolability as a king, he must then, of course, have the right of being judged like a citizen, and in that case, where were the prescriptive forms of trial decreed for citizens by the law? Where were the jurors, those hostages for the lives and honour of citizens? Where was the proportion of suffrages which the law had so wisely established? Where that silent ballot which enclosed within the same urn the opinion and conscience of the judge? "I speak to you," said M. de Seze, "with the freedom of a free man; I search among you for judges, and I see only accusers; you would give judgment upon Louis, and you have accused him; you would try him, and you have already expressed your will."

As to the charge of having withdrawn, dissolved the national assembly—Was it forgotten that Louis had convoked it? Was it forgotten that during 150 years princes, more jealous of their authority, had constantly refused that convocation?

Was it forgotten that but for Louis, but for the numerous sacrifices to which he had consented, the audience could not, then be sitting, to deliberate upon the interests of the state?"

He would not then speak of the memoir in which Talon was said to have the care of producing a counter revolution, intrusted in part to him; but even upon an ordinary trial, could it be permitted, that papers taken from a citizen, without an inventory and sealed, by the invasion of his house, should be produced in the evidence against him? In some of those papers, mention was made of the money which had been expended; but even if it was denied, that this expense was for purposes of benevolence, could it be forgotten, how easily Kings were circumvented and deceived? The plan of a letter to La Fayette and Mirabeau, was spoken of, but this letter had not been sent; and, as the letter of thanks to Bouillé, the constituent assembly itself had voted thanks to that officer.—But the words were still to be uttered which would immediately overthrow the whole series of accusations—they were those: "Subsequent to all these circumstances, Louis accepted the constitution." The Constitution was the pact of alliance between the people and the King.—There was no longer any contention—the past was forgotten.—What had been done subsequent to this acceptance, was now to be examined.

(To be continued.)

LEXINGTON, April 13.

We are informed that a party of men under maj. Wheatley who, went to the place where the company was defeated in the Wildernes on the 26th ult. have returned, and brought in with them, the most of the horses and baggage belonging to the party defeated, as also two of the children that were missing—it is supposed, some sudden alarm, caused the Indians to leave the ground immediately, by means of which the children were preserved. They also found and brought in a child that was taken by the Indians from a company they defeated, about the first of March. It had straggled off from their camp whilst they were making the attack on the company of the 26th.—The children had suffered very much for want of food.

On the 5th inst. a large party of Indians fired on six boats coming down the Ohio but did no other damage than kill one horse,

On the same day, a body of Indians, supposed to be fifty, attacked a station on Ruffel's creek, and continued near twenty-four hours without effecting anything: the inhabitants having previous notice of their approach. They killed a man near the station on their advance, into whose body they shot nineteen balls.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated March 5<sup>th</sup>, 1793.

"Two posts or stations are to be established in the wildernes at the public expence, and a treaty held with the northern Indians the ensuing spring or summer."

On the 2d of March Congress adjourned; during their session they passed the following Acts:

List of ACTS passed at the second session of the second Congress.

1. An act concerning the register and recording of ships or vessels.  
2. An act to amend an act entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," so far as respects the Coinage of Copper.

3. An act to provide for the al-

lowance of interest on the sum ordered to be paid by the resolve of Congress, of the twenty eighth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as an indemnity to the persons therein named.

4. An act to continue in force for a limited time, and to amend the act entitled "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

5. An act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes.

6. An act relative to claims against the United States, not barred by any act of limitation, and which have not been already adjusted.

7. An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.

8. An act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries; and for regulating the same.

9. An act providing compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States.

10. An act to repeal part of a resolution of Congress, of the twenty-ninth of August one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, respecting the inhabitants of Port Saint Vincent.

11. An act to promote the progress of useful arts; and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose.

12. An act to authorize the Comptroller of the treasury to settle the account of Thomas Willard, late lieutenant in the army of the United States.

13. An act to authorize the adjustment of a claim of Joseph Hender- son against the United States.

14. An act making provision for the persons therein mentioned.

15. An act for repealing the several impost laws of the United States, so far as they may be deemed to impose a duty on useful beasts imported for breed.

16. An act in addition to and alteration of the act entitled "An act to extend the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual states."

17. An act to regulate the claims to invalid pensions.

18. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

19. An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

20. An act to ascertain the fees in admiralty proceedings in the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

21. An act making an appropriation to defray the expence of a treaty with the Indians north west of the Ohio.

22. An act in addition to the act entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."

23. An act to alter the times and places of holding the Circuit courts in the Eastern District, and in North-Carolina, and for other purposes.

24. An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels."

25. An Act providing for the payment of the first instalment due on a loan made of the bank of the United States.

26. An act for extending the time for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States which may not be subscribed prior to the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

27. An act supplementary to the act for the establishment and support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers.

28. An act providing an annual allowance for the education of Hugh Mercer.

29. An act for the relief of Elijah Boltwick.

30. An act making certain appropriations therin mentioned.

31. An act making addition to the compensation of certain public officers.

32. An act for the relief of Simeon Dyer.

ALL persons are hereby requested to guard against purchasing lots in the town of Frankfort which have become forfeited to me under the terms of sale.

JAMES WILKINSON,  
Dec: 10,

16

## CLEAN LINEN

## R A G S 24

Will be taken at the George Town Fulling mill, for dressing Cloth, by

CRAIG & LOGAN.

IRWIN & BRYSON

HAVE removed their store to the new stone house in Lexington, opposite to mr. Robert Barr's, next door to mr. Lewis's tavern, where they have a general assortment of Merchandise which will be sold on low terms for cash.

WILLIAM HUGHES & CO.

At their STORE in the house lately occupied by Mr. Cornelius Beatty have for sale a large and excellent apartment of

## DRY GOODS,

Among which are,  
A BEAUTIFUL collection of Ladies Hats, white, black, brown, blue, pink and Seagreen; which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Whiskey, Brandy, and Sugar.

They have also a large quantity of afford Nails 4d. 6d. 1d. 1d. 1d. & 2d. — Hollow and window Glafs 7 by 9, 8 by 10 & 9 by 12. — A large quantity of cast and bar iron of superior quality. — And a small quantity of genuine and excellent Madeira Wine.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have erected a Fulling mill on Hickman five miles from Lexington, on the road leading to Bates creek, where fulling and dying is carried on in its various branches. Cloth will be received at mr. M'Nair's tavern at the sign of the buffalo in Lexington the 1st. day of every Fayette court, and delivered the court following. Those who please, to favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner by John Morris and William Allison.

22

Sold from Thomas Black's on Clear creek, the 6th day of February, a bright bay horse, three years old, branded on the near shoulder with a small s, a few white hairs in his front, a snip and one hind foot white to the fetlocks; any person who will deliver said horse to Samuel Lowry living on Steele's run, shall receive two dollars reward.

P.W. Samuel Lowry.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of Flemming (a branch of Licking) near Major Stetson's plantation, a red bay horse colt, one year old, part, the left hind foot white, a crooked blaze in the face, no brand visible, between 12 and 13 hands high, appraised to £5. Alexander Lee, December 25, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Clear creek, Fayette county, a dun Mare, two years old, last foaling; her mane and tail black, with a black blotch along her back, a natural rutter, 13 hands 1 inch high, appraised to £3 10s. Hawkin Kraby, April 6.

SACRED TO THE MUSIS.

"All things are full of labor."

WELL, what a busy world is this?  
A restless, noisy bubble I  
There's no such thing as solid bliss,  
Uncharg'd with care and trouble.

The sweets, the joys which here are  
found,

Vain joys ourselves have staled;  
Are but the same fatiguing round,  
A thousand times repeated.

The Sun each morn so early seen,  
Sweats up the Eastern steep;  
And then as fast goes down again,  
And seeks his native deep.

The Moon too like her sister made,  
Goes laboring on with pain;  
Till of her burden brought to bed,  
And then grows young again.

Now Flora's dress'd in all her pride  
he's.

Straight Summer's dog-days enter:  
Next Autumn brings us Wine and  
cye;

And then again comes Winter.

These are indiffricous all must own,  
For Nature's fondomies;  
Shall man then lordly man alone,  
Refuse to bear the bridle?

No; we too have our rounds & 'tis  
light,  
We eat - we drink - we play;  
At noon the same, the same at night,  
And so conclude the day.

A large company will meet  
at the Crab orchard on the 10th  
of April, in order to start early  
next morning thro' the wilder-  
ness.

WHEREAS I executed a bond to  
Jonathan Outley, bearing date  
the thirteenth day of March 1793,  
for the sum of thirty five pounds, fe-  
ven shillings to be paid in Mason work,  
either stone or brick. All persons are  
hereby forewarned from taking an  
affgment of said bond as I am  
determined not to discharge the same  
until said Outley makes me a good  
and sufficient title to a certain piece  
of land which was the consideration  
for which said bond was given.

ES SW William Allen.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned  
from taking an affgment on  
a bond I gave to John Woods of  
Fayette county for the conveyance of  
two tracts of land lying on the wa-  
ters of the Beach fork Nelson coun-  
try, one of 800 and the other of 400  
acres, as I am determined not to make  
a title until I receive satisfaction agree-  
able to contract.

John Love.  
April 4.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Fay-  
ette county, about 4 miles from  
Lexington, near Card's road black  
Horse, about 10 years old, long tail, 14  
hands high, rous, a star and strip, ap-  
praised to £4. Also a foal filly, three  
years old, about 13 hands 2 inches high  
long tail and blaze face, paces, 4 white  
feet, appraised to £6.

Joseph Craig.  
January 22, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, lie-  
ding near the forks of Elkhorn, a  
lamb mare, nine years old near 15 hands  
high, a star in her forehead, a white  
foot on the off side of her neck, tris na-  
tural, appraised to £12.

Richard Thomas.  
Feb. 12.

THE subscribers inform their friends  
and the public, that they have a  
FULLING MILL on South Elkhorn,  
near John Parker's Griff mill, where  
fulling and dying will be carried on in  
its various branches. They have a plenty  
of water at present, and expect will have  
all summer, without it should prove un-  
commonly dry. They receive Cloth at  
Walter Taylor's tavern Lexington, on  
the sign of Gen Washington on the fifth  
day every Fayette court, and at Captain  
Sharp's at Woodford Court house on the  
first day of that Court, and will return  
to the Court following. Those Gentle-  
men who will favor them with their cus-  
tom, shall have their work done in the  
neatest and best manner.

Isaac Ware and

Michael Welch.

N. B. They have engaged Major  
Cox's Gib to carry on the business. if

TAKEN up by the subscriber in  
Woodford county, Clover bottom,  
one bay mare, 5 years old, 13 hands 3  
inches high, mearly nose, no perceptible  
brand, appraised to £7-10.

John Viles.  
Feb. 6.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living  
in Woodford county near General  
Scott, a dark bay Mare, 5 years old,  
14 hands 3 inches high, has on a small  
bell, branded on the near shoulder &  
buttock £10. appraised to £15.

Nicholas Moyle.

May 22, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Shan-  
non's run, Fayette county, three  
head of cattle, to wit: one red and white  
Cow 6 years old, marked with an upper  
and an underkeel in the right ear, a  
crop and upper keel, and nose in the  
left, appraised to £2 12 5. Two  
red and white yearling Heifer Calves not  
marked, appraised to £5 each.

John Bell.  
February 13.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living  
on Shely's branch, a bay Hr. 8  
years old, about 4 feet 2 inches high, no  
brand to be seen.

Edward Davis.  
March 18.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening at the sub-  
scribers store in Lexington at  
the corner of high and crois  
streets, a good assortment of  
M E R C H A N D I S E.

W hich he will sell on the  
lowest terms for cash, to  
tobacco, rye, corn, pork, beef,  
butter, cheese, and furs of all  
kinds.

All those indebted to the  
subscriber, are requested to  
make immediate payment, as  
they need expect no further in-  
dulgence.

If Christopher Kiser.

W A N T E D .

To employ a Brick-maker,  
to make a number of bricks.  
Enquire of the Printer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, above  
the mouth of Silver creek, a bright  
foal Mare, about 13 hands high, has  
a small in her forehead, about 11 years  
old, appears to have had the foot dis-  
temper in her near foot, no brand as  
can be seen now. Also she has a chestnut  
foal spring colt, with white mane and  
tail, they came to the taker up some time  
ago, the mare appraised to 50/- and  
the colt to £5.

John W. Wisdom.

February 24.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber  
and the public, that they have a  
FULLING MILL on South Elkhorn,  
near John Parker's Griff mill, where  
fulling and dying will be carried on in  
its various branches. They have a plenty  
of water at present, and expect will have  
all summer, without it should prove un-  
commonly dry. They receive Cloth at  
Walter Taylor's tavern Lexington, on  
the sign of Gen Washington on the fifth  
day every Fayette court, and at Captain  
Sharp's at Woodford Court house on the  
first day of that Court, and will return  
to the Court following. Those Gentle-  
men who will favor them with their cus-  
tom, shall have their work done in the  
neatest and best manner.

CHAS. SUMPTION.

THE highest price will be given in  
Cash, for hops, at the Lexington  
Brewery by

JOHN NANCARROW.

February 9, 1793.

F O R S A L E

A valuable BRICK HOUSE and lot  
in the town of Lexington, private  
on Main street nearly opposite Dr. Down-  
ing's. Likewise 640 acres of first rate  
LAND with a good spring, for terms  
apply to

William M. Prothero,  
in Lexington.

W. BUTLER

T A Y L O R ,  
A T present carries on his business  
of Hops grow in the upper story  
of the same house he formerly occupied  
(opposite Kiser's tavern) where gentle-  
men will be served on the shortest  
notice and with punctuality.

N. B. He wants an Apprentice to  
the above business.

W. B.  
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1793.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held  
for the county of Bourbon, at the  
Court-house in the County aforesaid,  
on Wednesday the 20th day of Fe-  
bruary, 1793.

John Wilkins,  
Charles Wilkins and Alexander Scott  
Complainants

Against

William Duer and  
George Michael Bedinger, ] D e f e n d e r s  
In C H A N C E R Y.

THE defendant Duer not ha-  
ving entered his appearance  
according to act of Assembly

the rules of this Court and it ap-  
pearing to the satisfaction of the  
Court that he is no inhabitant  
of this Commonwealth; on the  
motion of the complainants by  
their council it is ordered that  
the said defendant do appear on  
the first day of the next court of  
quarter sessions and answer the  
complainant's bill, and that a  
copy of this order be forthwith  
entered in the Kentucky Gazette  
for two months successively and  
published some Sunday at the  
front door of the Baptist meet-  
ing house, near Cooper's run,

immediately after divine service.

A Copy, Teke  
JAMES LANIER, C. C. Q. S

CRAIG, PARKERS & CO'S  
PAPER MANUFACTORY,

IS now actually making paper,  
and we make no doubt but  
that in the course of this spring,  
we shall be able to furnish this  
state in all kinds of paper, pro-  
vided we can get a sufficient  
supply of rags; nor have we any  
reason to fear, from the suc-  
cess we have already had in col-  
lecting rags, but that we shall be  
plentifully supplied, provided  
the good people of this state can  
be prevailed on to save them,  
and as the protection of this  
business depends entirely on  
that article, we earnestly hope  
that the importance of the man-  
ufactory to the state at large,  
is a sufficient argument to the  
individuals to save their rags.

CRAIG, PARKERS & CO'S  
March 29, 1793.

A large company will meet at  
the Crab orchard on Friday the 26th  
of April, in order to start through the  
Wilderness early next morning.

BLANK  
WARRANTS and EXECUTI-  
ONS.

For County Court Magistrates, may  
be had at this Office.

A few copies of the  
A C T S  
Of the last session of Assembly, for  
sale at this Office.

WANTED by the subscribers.

A NUMBER of able bodied men to  
navigate their Boats to New Or-  
leans, good wages will be given, whole-  
some provisions provided, and a suffi-  
cient quantity of whisky allowed; Those  
who engage may depend on good treat-  
ment; application to be made at their  
Store in Lexington.

IRWIN & BRYSON.

The inhabitants of Kentucky are  
hereby informed that if they will save  
their hemp and field oats, clean and  
dry, that we will purchase all that  
may be offered in the excess of next  
Summer and give a generous price, as  
we intend setting up Pea & Bean  
manufactory; Public notice will be given in  
future of the different places throughout  
the State, where offers will be received.

I. & E. B.

Lexington, Feb. 2, 1793.